

WEST END DEPOT STRONGLY URGED BY BROAD STREET

Business People Sign
Petition for Hermitage
Club Site.

CHAMBER MEMBERS
INDORSE CHANGE

Jurgens and Dietrich Point Out
Advantages of Million Dollar
Station Uptown—Claim Op-
ponents Are Blocking
Progress—Names
a Surprise.

Signers of nearly every business man on Broad Street, and by a large number from other sections, a petition for a West End passenger station, as projected by the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac and Atlantic Coast Line Railroads, has been prepared for submission to the Council Committee on Union Station at its next meeting. The signers represent more than \$50,000,000 of invested capital and real estate holdings of this community. Only those who have actually signed the petition are listed below. The names of the signers are given below, though many other influential men have signed word that they are in sympathy with the West End Station plan, and will sign as soon as opportunity is afforded. Not a single Broad Street business man as yet approached has failed to sign.

It is significant that a very large number of the signers of the West End petition are members of the Chamber of Commerce, the board of directors of which has taken action favoring the Fifteenth Street Union Station plan. Many also have membership in the Business Men's Club and Retail Merchants' Association, which have as yet taken no formal action in regard to the station controversy.

Text of Petition.
The petition circulated for signatures by Messrs. Jurgens and Dietrich follows in full, the names of those signing same being printed herewith:

"We, the undersigned citizens of Richmond, heartily approve and indorse the plan for a new terminal to be used by the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, Atlantic Coast Line and Norfolk and Western Railroads, and to be located on the Hermitage grounds, West Broad Street.

"We think this plan proposed is of greater advantage to the city of Richmond than to have one passenger terminal for all the railroads located in East Main Street.

"Some of our reasons for these conclusions are as follows:

"On account of the low grade line known as the Belt Line, which serves the Atlantic Coast Line, we fear that that road would be forced to take its through trains around Richmond to avoid the delays and grades over the Fifteenth Street line.

"We believe that the West End location is just as convenient to the hotel district, and more convenient to the homes of thousands of our own people, who travel most, than the downtown station.

"We believe that the demands of a portion of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce are such that it will mean such a heavy financial outlay for the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac and Atlantic Coast Line that these roads would not be willing to undertake it, and that they will, of necessity, be forced to delay the construction of the elegant passenger terminal, which they have promised to build, and our people will be deprived of the benefits of seeing the construction of a convenient passenger station for some years to come.

"We believe in the growth and future of our city, and that an elegant station serving the travel on these three roads in the West End will make a much better impression upon the visitors, who would have an opportunity of seeing something of the most beautiful sections of our city, and will be of greater advertising value.

"For these and many other reasons

(Continued On Third Page.)

BITTER RIVALRY FOR HAND OF GIRL

Winner Now Is Suspected of
Murdering Woman He
Fought For.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Willesbarre, Pa., July 8.—A bitter rivalry for the hand of Miss Alice Crispell, whose body was found in Harvey's Lake, existed between Robert Johns and one of his fellow workers, Harrison Cann. Several weeks ago the two men declared that one of them must give up the fight, and they decided to swim across Harvey's Lake with the heart of Miss Crispell as their incentive and prize. Cann, a strong youth of twenty-two, but minus his left arm, would have been the favorite, but Johns could not bring himself to do so, and declared that he would put the question of choice up to the girl.

Cann, who was a strong swimmer, and declared that she would not marry him if he swam the Atlantic Ocean. She flung her arms around Johns, and Cann left his rival in possession. Cann, it is said, has been morose ever since. He declared to his mother that he believed that Miss Crispell was an epileptic, and that he would never marry a girl who "threw fits." Alice Crispell's family deny that she was thus afflicted.

Coroner Harley declared to-night that Alice Crispell and Johns, with a party of friends, had been drinking at the Hotel Oronota, Harvey's Lake, on the night of July 4. He says that while Miss Crispell drank sparingly, Johns, as if celebrating his victory, consumed much liquor, and that he staggered as he left the cafe. The coroner says that

(Continued On Second Page.)

PEACE EFFORTS CEASE WHEN VOTE IS MADE PUBLIC

Ballots of Railroad Em-
ployes Are Overwhelm-
ingly for Strike.

DANGER OF TIE-UP NOW IMMINENT

Men Seem Determined to Quit
Work on Eastern Roads if
Wages Are Not Increased,
and Managers Show No
Signs of Conceding
Their Demands.

New York, July 8.—Peace overtures ceased here to-day between forty-five Eastern railroads and 100,000 members of the Order of Railroad Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, after the employees' representatives in conference with the railroad managers announced that 94 per cent of the men had voted to strike for increased wages.

Final action on the proposed tie-up remains with the general committee of 1,000 of the conductors and trainmen's organization, and a meeting has been called for Saturday. It is the unanimous opinion of operating circles that the strike vote is final, unless the companies offer increased wages or agree to arbitration.

During negotiations to-day, the Erie Railroad and two subsidiaries, the New Jersey and New York, and the New York, Susquehanna and Western, withdrew, leaving forty-two roads in the conference. The Erie system claims that the tie-up represents an annual cost to the three roads of \$1,200,000, and that the system in paying this sum would suffer in safety appliances and equipment.

The managers' conference committee will meet Monday to consider the decision of the employees' general committee. The railroads are then expected to make their ultimatum.

It was said to-day that the Erdman arbitration act was not mentioned at the conference, but comment among railroad and union representatives to-day showed a general expectation that the tie-up would be applied for arbitration before deciding to walk out.

All Negotiations Off.
A. B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railroad Conductors, said to-night:

"We have absolutely broken off all negotiations with the railroads. Neither side receded from its former position. The Erdman act, which provides for arbitration, was not mentioned.

"This means that every conductor, brakeman, fireman and porter will stop work when the order to strike goes out. Not a train will be able to move for days, at least, under such conditions. I know it is a serious situation for the traveling public, but it is the only means left to the union men to get justice."

The Erie Railroad Bank for Savings, which announced yesterday that it would not meet again until Monday, and admitted that it would not be surprised then if called within twelve or twenty-four hours.

In spite of the many conditions which can delay or prevent a strike indefinitely, both sides to the controversy, frankly, that the situation was more serious than any which had confronted the railroads in the East in a decade.

The 20 per cent increase asked by the conductors and trainmen represents a boost of about \$7,000,000 a year in the pay rolls of the railroads. The managers claim such an increase is prohibitive.

The result of the vote of the union men as published at the conference held in the Engineering Societies Building was 94 per cent in favor of a strike. The detailed result of the balloting was as follows:

In favor of a strike, 76,583; against a strike, 4,210.

According to the figures made public, 52 per cent of the conductors voted for strike and 98 per cent of the trainmen.

During the progress of conference Elisha Lee received a letter from J. C. Stuart, vice-president of the Erie Railroad, announcing that the Erie and all allied lines would withdraw from the conference. The reasons set forth for withdrawal were:

"Similar proceedings in the past resulted in increased wages, and while it may be possible for some roads to meet these increases, the Erie is not in a position to do so at this time. The demand amounts to an increase of 25 per cent, a total annual cost on the basis of the present business of \$1,200,000."

After the Erie withdrew, but forty-one roads were represented at the conference.

Gives Full Approval.
W. G. Lee, announced he would give his full approval to a strike on all the roads represented. He then charged the present controversy was giving the present controversy green light in order to create public sentiment in favor of increased freight and passenger rates.

Chairman Elisha Lee, of the managers, assured the union leader that he was right.

"We want publicity of all our controversies," he said. "We have nothing to hide. We are playing our cards on the table."

Chairman Lee later said:

"The president of the trainmen's organization has indicated that the managers are making a mistake because of the request recently made by the railroads for an increase in freight rates. There is absolutely no foundation for such belief. The managers' committee gave as much publicity as they could to the engineers' controversy where there was no freight rate increase pending. It was thought that in view of the fact that the public

(Continued On Second Page.)

TRIVIAL MOUNTAIN SPECIAL.
Leaves Richmond via C. & O. 11:45 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for White Sulphur Springs. Diner and parlor car.

FAILURE IS HELP TO PITTSBURGH'S BANKING SYSTEM

Weak Spot Removed in
Closing of First-
Second National.

CONDITIONS ARE ALMOST NORMAL

Decisive Statement of Secretary
McAdoo Relieves Tense Feel-
ing as to Financial Situation
and Restores Optimism.
Department of Justice
Will Make Inquiry.

Washington, July 8.—Secretary McAdoo will ask Attorney General Reynolds within a few days to investigate alleged irregularities in the conduct of the First-Second National Bank of Pittsburgh, which closed its doors yesterday. The secretary to-day definitely decided to refer the situation to the Department of Justice, and is now engaged in the collection of all the facts connected with the management of the big bank to prepare the Attorney-General for an inquiry.

John Skelton Williams, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to-day returned from Pittsburgh, where he superintended the closing of the bank and reported that the institution had been "freely mismanaged," necessitating a reference of the conditions to the Department of Justice.

Thomas P. Kane, acting Comptroller of the Currency, by long distance telephone late to-day advised Secretary McAdoo that the receivership was proceeding satisfactorily, and reiterated that the general banking conditions in Pittsburgh were sound. Treasury officials continued not only confident that there would be no more trouble, but emphasized the analysis of the Department of the First-Second actually had improved conditions in Pittsburgh by removing a doubtful element from the financial system.

The latest reports to the Treasury Department indicate that the losses of the First-Second National may reach \$5,500,000, because the entire capital and surplus of the bank now seem to have been wiped out. These figures were accompanied by assurances from officers of the bank that the depositors, whose claims total about \$3,000,000, probably would be paid in full or nearly in full through realization on the bank's assets.

Normal Conditions Restored.
Pittsburgh, July 8.—The decisive statement of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, issued last night, is attributed the restoration of almost normal conditions in financial Pittsburgh to-day, despite the closing yesterday of the doors of the First-Second National Bank, an institution which had been accredited one of the strongest in the country. While the situation was tense in the financial world yesterday, and little information as to possible developments was obtainable, the flat statement of facts of the secretary served to develop an overnight optimism.

The closing of the First-Second was naturally followed by suspension of its affiliated bank, the First National of McKeesport, and the appointment of receiverships for the banking houses of J. S. & W. S. Kuhn Co., Inc., whose principals were the majority stockholders of both institutions, and a like decision with the American Water Works and Guarantee company, an enterprise fathered by the Kuhn interests.

Run on Bank Continues.
Another Kuhn interest which was affected, the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, suffered somewhat from the complication, a run being started on it yesterday, chiefly by small depositors, but which grew as the day advanced. The closing of the First-Second was naturally followed by suspension of its affiliated bank, the First National of McKeesport, and the appointment of receiverships for the banking houses of J. S. & W. S. Kuhn Co., Inc., whose principals were the majority stockholders of both institutions, and a like decision with the American Water Works and Guarantee company, an enterprise fathered by the Kuhn interests.

Another Kuhn interest which was affected, the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, suffered somewhat from the complication, a run being started on it yesterday, chiefly by small depositors, but which grew as the day advanced. The closing of the First-Second was naturally followed by suspension of its affiliated bank, the First National of McKeesport, and the appointment of receiverships for the banking houses of J. S. & W. S. Kuhn Co., Inc., whose principals were the majority stockholders of both institutions, and a like decision with the American Water Works and Guarantee company, an enterprise fathered by the Kuhn interests.

Another Kuhn interest which was affected, the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, suffered somewhat from the complication, a run being started on it yesterday, chiefly by small depositors, but which grew as the day advanced. The closing of the First-Second was naturally followed by suspension of its affiliated bank, the First National of McKeesport, and the appointment of receiverships for the banking houses of J. S. & W. S. Kuhn Co., Inc., whose principals were the majority stockholders of both institutions, and a like decision with the American Water Works and Guarantee company, an enterprise fathered by the Kuhn interests.

Another Kuhn interest which was affected, the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, suffered somewhat from the complication, a run being started on it yesterday, chiefly by small depositors, but which grew as the day advanced. The closing of the First-Second was naturally followed by suspension of its affiliated bank, the First National of McKeesport, and the appointment of receiverships for the banking houses of J. S. & W. S. Kuhn Co., Inc., whose principals were the majority stockholders of both institutions, and a like decision with the American Water Works and Guarantee company, an enterprise fathered by the Kuhn interests.

Another Kuhn interest which was affected, the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, suffered somewhat from the complication, a run being started on it yesterday, chiefly by small depositors, but which grew as the day advanced. The closing of the First-Second was naturally followed by suspension of its affiliated bank, the First National of McKeesport, and the appointment of receiverships for the banking houses of J. S. & W. S. Kuhn Co., Inc., whose principals were the majority stockholders of both institutions, and a like decision with the American Water Works and Guarantee company, an enterprise fathered by the Kuhn interests.

Another Kuhn interest which was affected, the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, suffered somewhat from the complication, a run being started on it yesterday, chiefly by small depositors, but which grew as the day advanced. The closing of the First-Second was naturally followed by suspension of its affiliated bank, the First National of McKeesport, and the appointment of receiverships for the banking houses of J. S. & W. S. Kuhn Co., Inc., whose principals were the majority stockholders of both institutions, and a like decision with the American Water Works and Guarantee company, an enterprise fathered by the Kuhn interests.

Another Kuhn interest which was affected, the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, suffered somewhat from the complication, a run being started on it yesterday, chiefly by small depositors, but which grew as the day advanced. The closing of the First-Second was naturally followed by suspension of its affiliated bank, the First National of McKeesport, and the appointment of receiverships for the banking houses of J. S. & W. S. Kuhn Co., Inc., whose principals were the majority stockholders of both institutions, and a like decision with the American Water Works and Guarantee company, an enterprise fathered by the Kuhn interests.

Another Kuhn interest which was affected, the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, suffered somewhat from the complication, a run being started on it yesterday, chiefly by small depositors, but which grew as the day advanced. The closing of the First-Second was naturally followed by suspension of its affiliated bank, the First National of McKeesport, and the appointment of receiverships for the banking houses of J. S. & W. S. Kuhn Co., Inc., whose principals were the majority stockholders of both institutions, and a like decision with the American Water Works and Guarantee company, an enterprise fathered by the Kuhn interests.

Another Kuhn interest which was affected, the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, suffered somewhat from the complication, a run being started on it yesterday, chiefly by small depositors, but which grew as the day advanced. The closing of the First-Second was naturally followed by suspension of its affiliated bank, the First National of McKeesport, and the appointment of receiverships for the banking houses of J. S. & W. S. Kuhn Co., Inc., whose principals were the majority stockholders of both institutions, and a like decision with the American Water Works and Guarantee company, an enterprise fathered by the Kuhn interests.

Another Kuhn interest which was affected, the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, suffered somewhat from the complication, a run being started on it yesterday, chiefly by small depositors, but which grew as the day advanced. The closing of the First-Second was naturally followed by suspension of its affiliated bank, the First National of McKeesport, and the appointment of receiverships for the banking houses of J. S. & W. S. Kuhn Co., Inc., whose principals were the majority stockholders of both institutions, and a like decision with the American Water Works and Guarantee company, an enterprise fathered by the Kuhn interests.

Another Kuhn interest which was affected, the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, suffered somewhat from the complication, a run being started on it yesterday, chiefly by small depositors, but which grew as the day advanced. The closing of the First-Second was naturally followed by suspension of its affiliated bank, the First National of McKeesport, and the appointment of receiverships for the banking houses of J. S. & W. S. Kuhn Co., Inc., whose principals were the majority stockholders of both institutions, and a like decision with the American Water Works and Guarantee company, an enterprise fathered by the Kuhn interests.

Another Kuhn interest which was affected, the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, suffered somewhat from the complication, a run being started on it yesterday, chiefly by small depositors, but which grew as the day advanced. The closing of the First-Second was naturally followed by suspension of its affiliated bank, the First National of McKeesport, and the appointment of receiverships for the banking houses of J. S. & W. S. Kuhn Co., Inc., whose principals were the majority stockholders of both institutions, and a like decision with the American Water Works and Guarantee company, an enterprise fathered by the Kuhn interests.

Another Kuhn interest which was affected, the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, suffered somewhat from the complication, a run being started on it yesterday, chiefly by small depositors, but which grew as the day advanced. The closing of the First-Second was naturally followed by suspension of its affiliated bank, the First National of McKeesport, and the appointment of receiverships for the banking houses of J. S. & W. S. Kuhn Co., Inc., whose principals were the majority stockholders of both institutions, and a like decision with the American Water Works and Guarantee company, an enterprise fathered by the Kuhn interests.

Another Kuhn interest which was affected, the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, suffered somewhat from the complication, a run being started on it yesterday, chiefly by small depositors, but which grew as the day advanced. The closing of the First-Second was naturally followed by suspension of its affiliated bank, the First National of McKeesport, and the appointment of receiverships for the banking houses of J. S. & W. S. Kuhn Co., Inc., whose principals were the majority stockholders of both institutions, and a like decision with the American Water Works and Guarantee company, an enterprise fathered by the Kuhn interests.

Another Kuhn interest which was affected, the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, suffered somewhat from the complication, a run being started on it yesterday, chiefly by small depositors, but which grew as the day advanced. The closing of the First-Second was naturally followed by suspension of its affiliated bank, the First National of McKeesport, and the appointment of receiverships for the banking houses of J. S. & W. S. Kuhn Co., Inc., whose principals were the majority stockholders of both institutions, and a like decision with the American Water Works and Guarantee company, an enterprise fathered by the Kuhn interests.

Another Kuhn interest which was affected, the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, suffered somewhat from the complication, a run being started on it yesterday, chiefly by small depositors, but which grew as the day advanced. The closing of the First-Second was naturally followed by suspension of its affiliated bank, the First National of McKeesport, and the appointment of receiverships for the banking houses of J. S. & W. S. Kuhn Co., Inc., whose principals were the majority stockholders of both institutions, and a like decision with the American Water Works and Guarantee company, an enterprise fathered by the Kuhn interests.

Another Kuhn interest which was affected, the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, suffered somewhat from the complication, a run being started on it yesterday, chiefly by small depositors, but which grew as the day advanced. The closing of the First-Second was naturally followed by suspension of its affiliated bank, the First National of McKeesport, and the appointment of receiverships for the banking houses of J. S. & W. S. Kuhn Co., Inc., whose principals were the majority stockholders of both institutions, and a like decision with the American Water Works and Guarantee company, an enterprise fathered by the Kuhn interests.

Wall Street "Wolf" and Friend He Tried to Aid



DAVID LAMAR.

TRICK IS TURNED ON REPUBLICANS

Simmons Gets His Hands on
Their Analysis of Tariff
Measure.

HAD EAGERLY SOUGHT IT

Now Being Used to Check Up
Bill Before It Goes to
Printers.

Washington, July 8.—Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee, turned a trick on Republican leaders today when he got his hands on a lengthy analysis of the Democratic tariff bill which had been prepared under direction of Senator Smoot, pointing out what the Republicans claim are serious defects in the measure.

Senator Smoot had delayed for a month the introduction of the analysis despite insistence of Senator Simmons that it be printed. But the Democrats, who of the caucus, when the Republicans were assured the Democrats were through with the bill, Senator Smoot consented to send the document in for the printer. But the Democrats have not yet printed their bill, and have a day or two to make corrections and laugh at their opponents, inasmuch as debate will not begin until next week.

Knowing that the Republican document might contain valuable points, Senator Simmons directed the Finance Committee to go over their scheduled today while he pored over the Smoot analysis to check up with the subcommittee to-morrow.

Simmons Pounces on It.
Senator Simmons heard several weeks ago that Republican leaders had caucused Senator Smoot to hold back the analysis. "Don't send it in yet," they urged. "It will give us away." Then the Finance Committee chairman determined to lay in wait for the document, and to-day he pounced on it before it went to the printer.

He found the result of Senator Smoot's careful labors of a month aided by a corps of experts and assistants. He turned the analysis points out some errors that can be corrected, but that much of the document was found to be accurate.

The bill probably will not go to the printer until to-morrow night, as the subcommittee still are checking up for corrections. Meanwhile, Senator Simmons is completing the income tax as revised by the Democratic Senate caucus. The House estimate, on the basis of a flat exemption of \$4,000, was \$70,000,000 a year. On the basis of a \$2,000 exemption for single persons, \$4,000 for taxable married persons, with an additional \$500 each for dependent children up to two, as the caucus amended the section, the estimate for the normal year shows very little difference. It being \$69,825,000. For this year, however, two months will be lost owing to the change in time the incomes are to be computed from January 1, 1913, March 1, 1913. For this year this would leave the estimated revenue from income tax at approximately \$58,000,000.

More Than House Estimate.
More revenue, however, is derived from the corporation excise feature of the tax than the House estimate of \$30,000,000.

The commissioner's report shows that the last fiscal year \$35,000,000 was collected from the corporation tax and estimated for the coming year the revenue is \$37,000,000. The general revenue estimate to be derived from income and corporation tax under the bill as revised by the Senate, this income is estimated at \$106,625,000. For the first year, however, owing to the months cut out from income tax revenue, the normal revenue would be approximately \$95,000,000. Senator Simmons is having worked out a general revenue estimate for the whole tariff bill. This will show a considerable increase over the House figures.

McCombs Has Operation.
[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] Paris, July 8.—William P. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is to-day in a somewhat exhausted condition following the operation for appendicitis performed yesterday by Dr. Bouchard. Some weeks of repose will be needed for his recovery.

VIRGINIA BAPTIST ENCAMPMENT.
Virginia Beach, July 11-20. Official route C. & O. \$3.50 round trip. Three fast trains.

**ELKS RULER OF ELKS
IS EDWARD LEACH**

Election Followed by Gossip That
Richard Decker Will
Resign.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Rochester, N. Y., July 8.—After three hours of steady counting, the tellers for the annual election of officers for the Grand Lodge of Elks, convening in this city, announced that Edward Leach, of New York, had been chosen grand exalted ruler.

Fred Robinson, the "regular" candidate for grand secretary, was elected over Thomas J. Darlin, of Temple, Texas, and David McArron, Port Huron, Mich.

P. H. Shields, of Clarksville, Va., was elected grand esteemed leading knight over Floy R. Maxwell, of Marshalltown, Iowa; James R. Nicholson, of Boston, was elected to fill an unexpired term as grand trustee. Other officers, which were voted on, but which the tellers had not determined up to a late hour, were:

Grand esteemed lecturing knight, Grand trustee, five-year term, grand inner guard and grand tier. No conflict is expected in the last named offices.

Though the election commanded the attention of the delegates, a bit of gossip which started this morning served to cause comment in the camps of the strangers. It has been announced unofficially that on Wednesday

(Continued On Second Page.)

ELKS VIRGINIA BEACH AND RETURN
Via Norfolk and Western Ry.; the quickest, best and only all-rail line; no transfer between stations. Phone Madison 637 for full information about tickets and train service.

LAMAR INSISTS HE ONLY PLAYED GAME OF STREET

He Still Believes End
Justified Means
He Used.

BUT TWO REASONS FOR HIS DUPLICITY

Wished to Bring Enemies "Into
the Open" and Restore Friend
Lauterbach to Good Standing
with "Interests"—Commit-
tee Unable to Force Dam-
aging Revelations.

Washington, July 8.—The Senate lobby investigating committee took a look at Wall Street to-day through the spectacles of David Lamar. The dapper operator on the bear side, who admits that he handled about in the market place the names of men high in Congress, took the committee completely into his confidence. For all the machinations he contrived there were, after all, he swore, but two reasons. He wished to cause an "explosion" which would bring the Wall Street man whom he felt antagonistic to him into the open, and he wished to insure the re-employment of Edward Lauterbach, his lawyer friend, who had fallen into disfavor with the mighty of the street.

Although he admitted there were other considerations involved, Lamar denied such an allegation as often as it was made. He was on the stand for several hours, and he showed the senators wielded the scalpel at various times, they uncovered nothing that Lamar did not wish to reveal. Time after time he seemed to be on the verge of some admission, to which patient questioning had brought him, but he veered away and no persuasive or lawyer-like threatening could bring him back again. He was only playing Wall Street's game, he said, "when he made such frequent use of the telephone and talked about what might be done in Washington through prominent members of Congress. He and Lauterbach had known most of the twenty-five years he had been in the street, he said, but he was through with it now. He was sorry for the publicity that had been given to the matter, but he thought that the end justified the means. The explosion had occurred, he added, and his enemies had been dragged into the open to prove charges circulated for many years in the financial district against himself and Lauterbach. He summed up his whole story in a few words which he said were playing. In Wall Street you don't act like you do on a New Jersey farm."

Later, he added bitterly: "I am the only villain in Wall Street. All the other actors are actuated by the highest motives and possess the highest ideals."

Their Grilling Finished.
Lamar's examination was finished to-day, and he and Lauterbach were well allowed to go, with the understanding that if wanted they should appear again.

With their departure the committee took up sugar lobbying again for three hours with a short excursion into the land of the wool lobby. Charles D. Westcott, a Washington attorney, who lives in Cuba, took the sugar story during the afternoon. He said that the United States had made a treaty with Cuba to put up \$25,000 for the expenses of the free sugar campaign in Washington to offset the efforts of the Cuban sugar people. He said that the treaty had failed after he had believed it successfully launched, and gave it as his opinion that the "sugar trust" had been responsible for the failure. He said that he had been obliged to go to Cuba, which could force the growers to do what they wished by refusing to extend them necessary credit. He said that the sugar trust, to which every Cuban grower feels obliged to belong, was dominated by the "trust," and that acting in compliance with the "trust's" wishes, it had opposed a free sugar campaign.

Westcott was put through a searching cross-examination by Senator Cummins about these statements. He

(Continued On Second Page.)

WILSON EXTENDS STAY AT CORNISH

He Is Delighted With Summer
Capital and Its Bracing
Mountain Air.

Cornish, N. H., July 8.—President Wilson probably will remain in Cornish until Sunday afternoon, according to advisers at the summer White House today. The President has been advised from Washington that there is little use of his returning to the capital. He said that the agrarian of importance is scheduled in Congress, and other official business is not pressing enough to demand the presence of the chief executive.

In addition, the President is so well pleased with Cornish and the good which it is doing him that he is only too delighted to feel himself free to continue in the bracing air of the New Hampshire mountains.

President Wilson has been enabled to engage in some good games of golf, which, taken in connection with his extensive motor rides, have done wonders for his somewhat unpractical condition. This was particularly shown in the President's game of golf with Dr. Grayson on the Dartmouth College green to-day. The chief executive was at the top of his form, and made some of the holes in bogey, at the same time executing two remarkable putts. All this has assured the President's advisers that it will be best for him to stay here as long as possible, and Sunday is the probable date set for the return of the presidential party. This will put the President in Washington just in time to commence a new week, full of the vim and energy acquired in the Green Mountains.

Only Elements to Blame.
Governed elements can be held responsible for the death of Ensign William D. Billingsley, the young naval aviator who plunged 1,600 feet to his death in Chesapeake Bay, near Annapolis, June 20, 1912.

Lieutenant Joseph D. Park, killed when his aeroplane hit a tree at Olive, Cal., May 8, 1913.

Ensign William M. Billingsley, when his machine fell into Chesapeake Bay, near Annapolis, June 20, 1912.

Lieutenant Call was twenty-five years old, a native of Washington, and appointed to the army from Kansas in 1900. He was attached to the Coast Artillery Corps.

Lieutenant L. C. Rockwell, killed when a plane refused to work at College Park, Md., September 28, 1912.

Corporal Frank S. Scott, killed in fall with Lieutenant Rockwell.

Lieutenant Rex Chandler, killed when his machine suddenly became disabled at San Diego, Cal., April 8, 1913.

Lieutenant Leighton W. Hazlehurst, plunged to death at College Park, Md., June 12, 1912.

A. L. Welsh (professional instructor), killed in fall at Chicago September 11, 1912.

Lieutenant Thomas E. Selfridge, died in death at Fort Myer, Va., September 17, 1908.

Lieutenant E. M. Kelly, ground to death beneath his machine at San Antonio, Tex., May 10, 1911.

Lieutenant Leighton W. Hazlehurst, plunged to death at College Park, Md., June 12, 1912.

A. L. Welsh (professional instructor), killed in fall at Chicago September 11, 1912.

Lieutenant Thomas E. Selfridge, died in death at Fort Myer, Va., September 17, 1908.

Lieutenant E. M. Kelly, ground to death beneath his machine at San Antonio, Tex., May 10, 1911.